

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MATRIMONY.

Marriage of an Imbecile.—The estate of a woman for money. A bill in equity has recently been filed in the Court of Chancery at New Castle, Del., which is attracting almost universal attention, and which will, no doubt, give rise to many nice legal points, and at the same time expose to the world the schemings and designs of two women for money.

Richard Thomas was the son of Samuel Thomas, who died in 1823, leaving in his will a valuable property in the lower end of New Castle county, near Odessa, Del. Samuel provided in his will for the creation of a trust fund, to be administered by Daniel Corbit and the late Chief Justice James Booth, of Delaware, one-half to be for the benefit of his son Robert, whom he considered not sound in mind. These gentlemen accepted the trust, and have administered it up to a recent period, Wm. C. Spruance, Esq., of New Castle, being appointed by the court to fill the place of Judge Booth after that gentleman's death.

Upon the hearing of the habeas corpus, the trustees presented their view of Richard's incapacity for taking care of himself, and offered evidence to show the necessity of occasionally confining him within the pleasant halls of Frankford, or at Dr. Kirkbride's paternal mansion. But the court, being at that time sorely pressed by numerous applications, decided that Richard's mind, if not above par, was at least too good for confinement, and consigned him to the care of his brother William, where, he, of course, enjoyed the oversight and guidance of brother William's wife, the lady previously referred to, and who, it was ascertained, was a woman of rare business qualifications, decided energy and nerve, which was perhaps more important in this case from the fact that she found her husband was neither sound in body or mind, and hence was under the necessity of committing him for his safety to an insane asylum, about the time of Richard's retirement.

However, Richard's case improved very rapidly, as that of William grew worse, and toward the latter part of September, 1869, on or about the 25th day thereof, he was married to a young lady, aged about eighteen, the name of Sally Clark, who was an adopted daughter of William Thomas. The ceremony of marriage took place at William's house in Philadelphia, in the parlor, while, at the same time, William himself was lying in bed, unable to move, and the wedding was thus rendered, if possible, more extraordinary than it would have been, though the spectacle of an old, feeble-minded man of sixty-five years, bald, grey, and bent, being united to a girl of eighteen, would perhaps challenge the incredulity of the bystanders. The view that the trustees had always taken of Richard, as a person of imbecile mind, it would appear that he must have brightened up beyond their expectation.

William, who, as before stated, was in *articulo mortis*, up to the time he proceeded down in the parlor, lived but a few days, and one morning the trustees in Delaware had the news communicated to them that Richard had "intermarried," as the petition in Chancery says. The letter also brought a bill of items for the funeral, amounting to \$200, and for the ring, so much for candy, tobacco, etc. Upon this the trustees, who could not, apparently, believe that the proceeding was altogether according to the statutes in such cases made and provided, refused to pay the bill for the wedding, and to pay Richard's board, until Mrs. J. Hamilton T.'s longer than to October 31, refused to recognize his marriage as valid, and declined to "come down" in any way, unless Richard would come down to Delaware, and live within their bailiwick, so to speak.

Hence another *articulo mortis*. The complainant prays that the defendants shall be ordered to pay over to him the clear amount of income derived from the trust for the maintenance of himself and wife. To this the defendants have not as yet made any answer, the law giving them six months from the filing of the bill (January 31) in which to make up their mind what answer to make, and also to compile the requisite "sals," "as aforesaid," "whereas," &c. &c.

Such is the gist of the case. The annual income to be recovered amounts to between \$3000 and \$4000, but from the spirit manifested by the trustees it doubtless will be years before the matter is decided, for they are determined to contest the matter to the utmost end the laws will allow.

An obstacle has also occurred but recently which will doubtless have the effect of materially altering the case, being nothing other than the death of Richard Thomas, which occurred on the 24th ult.

A SAM PATCH LEAP.—At No. 2754 Frankford road resides a German family, named Neilman, the head of the house, Christian, being a baker by profession. Last night Christian, wearied with the labor of the day, retired to bed about 9 o'clock, and soon snoring loud and deep apprised his wife that he was conversing with the spirits that throng the realms of Morpheus. The latter was about following his example when she was startled by Christian jumping out of bed, and before she could say a word, leaped pitched headforemost through the window, carrying the greater portion of the sash with him. The now horrified woman at once rushed down stairs, expecting to find the mangled corpse of her husband in the snow. Imagine, then, her surprise when she found that he was alive, and merely complained of a sore back and some cuts from the window glass.

When the fact is taken into consideration that he issued from a third-story room, the affair partakes of the character of a miracle. After he had been returned to bed he was questioned as to the cause of his taking the fearful leap, when he stated that he had had a dream, and supposed that he was being pursued by a man armed with a large butcher knife, who wanted his life's blood.

Mrs. Neilman never eat too much kraut and speck after dinner hours.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?—That section of the city in the neighborhood of Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Cherry and Arch streets is visited almost nightly by thieves—the class of thieves who live by robbing clothes-lines, yards, kitchens, etc. Within the past few weeks over a dozen robberies have been reported in the neighborhood above mentioned, but no arrests have followed, and it is seldom that an officer can be seen after nightfall in this part of the city, and we would suggest to his Honor Mayor Fox the necessity of detaching more policemen for duty in that neighborhood, or, if not, to see that the men who patrol the locality perform their duties more thoroughly and faithfully.

TRIPPLING FIRES.—About 2 o'clock yesterday P. M. a trifling fire occurred in a wood shed house No. 811 E. Race street. The roof was partly burned off.

About 7-30 P. M. the store No. 940 Market street was slightly damaged.

About 9 this A. M. the stove works of Walker & Co., Front above Master, suffered a like loss.

SHARPER.

An Old Dodge Successfully Practiced.

Mary Jones is the name of a German married lady who resides at No. 327 Charlotte street. She says she belongs who judge others by themselves, and who never doing wrong, never attribute wrong-doing to others. Yesterday, however, she had her eyes opened by a little transaction that has taught her that all men are not honest.

While quietly pursuing her household duties she was called upon by a couple of neatly-dressed Germans, who stated to her that there had been a box of valuable goods forwarded to her through them by direction of an old relation who had recently died in Germany, and that all that prevented their delivering the box to her was the fact of their not having sufficient funds to pay the custom duties.

They conversed glibly, knew all her friends and relations, recounted many scenes that had occurred since she left Germany, and finally, after thoroughly ingratiating themselves in her favor, began to originate a plan for the procurement of the legacy. At length a happy thought occurred to them. They possessed a box of valuable jewelry which they carried with them. They would sacrifice sooner than fail to carry out the request of the departed friend in Germany, and the bait taking, their generosity almost moved Mary to tears. She would listen to no proposal of such a nature, but would furnish the cash herself, which she was sending them \$500. They then handed her the box of jewelry which she at first refused, but finally they prevailed on her to keep it as a mark of their honesty until they returned.

Patently but anxiously Mary gazed for the return of the men and her rich gift, but she waited in vain for their return, and they did not return. At length, wearied out, she sought counsel of a friend, who, smelling the mice, asked to see the jewelry. Imagine the feelings of Mary when she was told that it was bogus, and that the whole affair was a clean and complete swindle.

AN ORDINANCE OF INTEREST TO THE DRIVERS OF PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS.

In consequence of the frequent accidents arising from the collision of passenger railroads, and the danger to the streets of Philadelphia on Thursday last offered the following bill in Select Council:—"The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That hereafter passenger railway cars, until after the cars running north or south shall have the right of way, and it shall be unlawful for any driver of a car running east or west to cross a passenger railway track, until after the cars running north or south shall have passed, if the said last mentioned car shall be within fifty feet of the crossing of said roads. Provided, That all passenger cars shall be run on a track cutting the squares diagonally, shall be considered as running east and west, for the purposes of this ordinance. The provisions of this ordinance shall be enforced by the police, and any person who shall suffer and pay a fine of ten dollars for each offense, for the use of the city, to be recovered before any alderman, as fines are now by law recoverable."

The ordinance passed without any opposition, and the same day it was passed into Common Council and there unanimously concurred in. On Tuesday last the Mayor affixed his signature to the bill, and it is now a law, to be respected and obeyed as such.

DEATH OF AN OLD PHILADELPHIA PRINTER.

Mr. Isaac Ashmead, one of the oldest printers of Philadelphia, died at his residence, 614 Chestnut street, on the evening of Tuesday last. He was in the 80th year of his age, having been born December 23, 1790, in Germantown. Mr. Ashmead was the first printer who introduced the composition roller, and was the first in this city who used a power-press, it being driven by horse-power. He was also the introducer of the hydraulic press for smoothing the printed sheets. In 1821 he had charge of the printing of the Adult Sunday-School Society, which was afterwards absorbed in the Sunday-School Society. He had charge of the printing of this latter society until the time of his death. He continued in the active discharge of his duties until a late period. He was for many years a member of the Board of School Directors. The funeral will take place on Friday next from his residence.

ONLY A BLUE COAT.—No. 1520 Ridge avenue is a tailor shop, occupied by one O. Meneger. Into this place about 11-45 o'clock last P. M. a couple of burglars effected an entrance, and, minding open a back shutter. They then proceeded to search the place, when the barking of a small dog awakened the family sleeping above, and they were compelled to leave, taking with them as booty a policeman's coat that had been left in the room. The burglar then examined the article, and not wishing to reduce themselves to the level of a common policeman, they threw it into the street, where it was afterwards found by one of the force.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Sons of Hibernia meet to-night at the Continental Hotel.

—Lo, the poor Indian, will talk before the Universal Peace Society at Eleventh and Wood streets to-night.

—Does Mayor Fox desire to retain men on his force who sponge at all the theatres and make concert saloons their chief resort?

—Reporters are a scarce commodity in this city, and young men ambitious of becoming journalists will find here an abundance of opportunities to show the stuff of which they are made.

"HOME AGAIN."—There is perhaps no gentleman so widely known in this country as Dr. Schenck, who, through his professional profession, is almost everywhere known, and is especially all will be delighted to learn of his recent arrival from the "Sunny South" (Georgia), where he has sojourned for the past six weeks, it being a professional visit to numerous patients looking anxiously for the good man who, through his ministrations, had made his visit purely out of the kindness of his heart and his earnest desire to restore to health all who suffer with consumption.

CORSETS.—What a man wants with corsets we cannot imagine, although we are told that certain straight-backed individuals who promenade Chestnut street apply them to a purpose, but that is not it may we have the fact before us that one John Dairy yesterday broke the wind-up glass of a corset, and the owner, Mr. Kater, streets, and stole therefrom a couple of pair of the article named. John was subsequently arrested and sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. Pugh's next "star" is Bayard Taylor, Esq., who will appear at the Academy of Music this evening and discourse upon "Reform and Art." This is a suggestive subject, and from so brilliant a writer and speaker it is to be expected a lecture of unusual interest may be expected.

REOPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Express Steamboat Company, William P. Clyde being the pilot, will on Monday commence the regular daily trips on the 8th instant.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police of the Eleventh district last night found open doors and windows of twenty-four houses. The police of the Fourth district also found open the doors of No. 219 N. Third street. Where are the thieves?

THEFT OF CLOTH.—John Robinson, colored, has been held in \$800 bail by Alderman Collins to answer the charge of the theft of two pieces of cloth from a store on South street, below Seventh, yesterday afternoon.

A COWARD.—A cowardly creature, misnamed a man, and calling himself William Sullivan, has been held in \$200 bail by Alderman Hood to answer the charge of beating his wife. He resides at No. 1620 Mervine street.

VAGRANTS.—One hundred and five vagrants sought and were accommodated with lodgings last night in the Third District Station House, and eighty-three in the Tenth.

FINE STATIONERY.

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKE, 108 CHESTNUT STREET.

Card Engraver and Stationer.

A WHISKY MANIAC.

A man attempts to murder his wife, and then shoots himself dead.—Touching Act of his Little Daughter.

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat writes:—"The town of Freeburg was in a high state of excitement yesterday, on account of an attempt at homicide and the success of a premeditated suicide."

William Heisner (or Elmer), a German by birth, and a cooper by trade, was the unfortunate victim. He came to Freeburg some time last year, and had gained the reputation of being an excellent workman. He fell, however, into slavery to his appetite, and was seldom seen in a sober state. His family suffered severely from his habits of intoxication. A few months ago he was arraigned before the police magistrate for beating his wife when she was on the eve of confinement, and he was committed to jail.

Of late it seems that he sank even more, and could not have been classed with sane people. Several times he was heard to menace his wife with death, and also to threaten to take his own life. During the cold and bitter nights of this week, he would come home, devour his meal like a maniac, and then, expelling his wife and children, would close the doors on them. On the eve before his death he had taken a large amount of liquor, and raved the greater part of the night. He died yesterday morning, he took most of his wife's clothes and burned them, and then taking a navy revolver fired at his wife. The shot failed, however. Then going into the stable he placed the pistol in his temple, and by a pull of the trigger sank into eternity.

His little daughter hearing the report ran to the stable, to see her father a lifeless corpse. He had fallen with his head on the old skull of a dead ox, and the child, with instinctive affection, ran to the house, got a pillow and placed it below his head. The child is said to have gone entirely through his head.

The coroner was in due time summoned, held an inquest, and took the body to Belleville for interment. Mr. Heisner leaves a wife and two children unprotected.

The greatest excitement prevailed and many people went to behold the victim of his own rashness. The people of Freeburg will doubtless assist the family with provisions and the means for living.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

The Preparations Made by the Prisoner's Counsel for the Approaching Trial. As the time draws near for the trial of Daniel McFarland for the killing of Albert D. Richardson, in November last, public interest in the celebrated case is rapidly increasing. The trial is likely to be one of the most interesting of the season, and the probabilities of starting disclosures, which have been openly hinted at, the counsel engaged for the prisoner are endeavoring to counteract. Charles S. Spencer, and Eldridge T. Gerry, all gentlemen of well-known legal attainments, and all remarkable for pertinacity in behalf of their clients. The prosecution will be conducted by Judge Garvin, the District Attorney, and in view of his well-known dislike for the introduction of private counsel, it is probable that the District Attorney of the District, if possible, will take any prominent part in the conduct of the case for the people.

The evidence thus far taken in preliminary examinations by the State, has been very voluminous. An immense number of private examinations have been made, and the investigation has extended over a very large range of topics and of years, some commissions for taking testimony having been sent as far as Europe, and it is now thought it will be two weeks from next Monday, or March 21, when the defense will be ready.

A BIG THING.

The Richest Silver Mine in the World in Kentucky. A very respectable gentleman, a physician, who resides near Louisville, informs the mine of unparalleled richness in Grayson county, Kentucky. He is the possessor of the secret of discovering the presence of buried and hidden metals, and while prospecting and experimenting upon a tract of 4000 acres which he owned in Kentucky, he discovered a deposit of nearly pure silver. He says that he has taken out a number of pieces of the ore, which, upon being assayed, were found to contain a larger per cent. of silver than any ore hitherto discovered. The mines are almost inexhaustible. While silver is a mere pebble compared with this mine. The national debt could be paid from the product of this mine and not be missed. The gentleman is very confident that he has got a big thing, and as soon as the roads get good in the spring he will commence the work of developing the mine in earnest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.

The following judgments were entered this morning:—David Giltinan vs. Catharine Strong. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and venire factus de novo awarded. Agnew, J.

Demott's appeal from the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Parker's Estate. Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree reversed. Sharswood, J.

Campbell vs. O'Neil. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and a. f. d. n. awarded. Sharswood, J.

Vatham vs. Lewis. Appeal from the Nisi Prius Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson. In the case of Robert Springs, alias James Hawley, charged with obtaining letters from the mail by false pretense, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow. In the case of Lewis Grimm, charged with selling lottery policies, before reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Matthias Kaas, the pawnbroker at Eleventh and Poplar streets, was this morning put on trial, being charged as accessory before the fact to a burglary, and with receiving stolen goods known to him to have been stolen. The case of the Commonwealth, as alleged, was the following:—Nicholas Marshall, a shoemaker, lives at No. 1101 Poplar street, having the accused as a near neighbor, but being only casually acquainted with him; on the night of December 15, 1869, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, his house was entered by burglars by way of a trap-door on the roof, and \$3200—\$3000 in Government bonds and \$200 in bank notes—were stolen away; the thief or thieves stole the goods from him, and he has been unable to identify them. The case of the Commonwealth, as alleged, was the following:—Nicholas Marshall, a shoemaker, lives at No. 1101 Poplar street, having the accused as a near neighbor, but being only casually acquainted with him; on the night of December 15, 1869, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, his house was entered by burglars by way of a trap-door on the roof, and \$3200—\$3000 in Government bonds and \$200 in bank notes—were stolen away; the thief or thieves stole the goods from him, and he has been unable to identify them.

From these facts the defendant was arrested and this prosecution commenced. On trial.

New York Produce Market. The New York Cotton market sales of 600 bales middling upland at 22. State and Western Flour dull; State, \$4.70-50; Western, \$4.70-80; Southern without decided change. Wheat dull, and declined 1/2. No. 3 spring, in store, \$1.15; No. 3 rejected, \$1.01; winter Red Western, \$1.20-21; Corn—New scarce, and high; higher, new mixed Western, and a full supply of State, \$0.50-55; for Western. Beechwood, Pork dull, new mess, \$26-25; prime mess, \$20-20 1/2. Lard quiet; steam in barrels, \$14 1/2-15 1/2. Whisky nominal. Western, \$10-11.

THIRD EDITION.

AFFAIRS OF THE CAPITAL.

Governor of Washington Territory Apportioned.

Colored Congressman in Dewees's Place.

Defeat of Colonel Segar as Representative at Large.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Bonaparte-Noir Tragedy.

HARRISBURG AFFAIRS.

The Watt-Diamond Case.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington Territory.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Committee on Territories has agreed to report in favor of Mr. Solomons for Governor of Washington Territory, vice Flanders, removed.

The Citizenship Question.

The non-arrival of General Snodgrass to testify in the case of Butler of Tennessee before the Military Committee will postpone action for another day. The committee to-day appointed two of its members to proceed to Philadelphia and take the testimony of the witness who is sick, in the case of the member from Pennsylvania who is said to have sold a citizenship. The committee has not stirred up any new case.

Railway Subsidies.

The Committee of Public Lands had a protracted discussion to-day on several bills before it for grants of lands to railroads. The drift of opinion in the committee is reported as decidedly against any further grants of public lands in this manner. The Committee on Pacific Railroad and Railways and Canals, however, are making various bills providing large subsidies to railroads in the shape of public lands.

Regulating Ocean Cables.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed to-day to report a bill to regulate inter-oceanic telegraph cables. It provides for landing cables on the shores of the United States, and that all foreign cables shall be landed provided the United States shall have the same privilege as foreign governments.

A Negro M.C.

The North Carolina Senators have a despatch from Governor Holden, of that State, relative to the election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dewees. The indications are that a colored man named Harris will be nominated, and there is little doubt of his election.

Reconstruction of Tennessee.

The Reconstruction Committee is considering the propriety of reporting a bill for the reconstruction of Tennessee on the ground that her Legislature has violated the Reconstruction acts. The Tennessee delegation is to have a hearing before the committee on Saturday. Ben Butler contends that Congress can deal with Tennessee as with Georgia.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided, by a vote of 7 to 5, against the claim of Colonel Segar as a representative at large from the State of Virginia.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Session—Second Term.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Sumner, a bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northwestern, and Northeastern frontiers of the United States.

By Mr. Sumner, a bill to extend the Lawrence, Lawrence and Weston Railroad to extend a branch of their road.

By Mr. Hamlin, to define the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of the District Court of Columbia.

By Mr. Howard, to repeal certain acts passed by the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming.

By Mr. Sumner, a bill to change the judicial circuits. The Senate Committee's amendments defining the limits of the circuit were agreed to.

The amendment requiring Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be residents of their respective circuits, and that a vacancy shall be filled by the President, but permitting the Chief Justice to reside in any circuit to which he may be allotted, without a change of residence, was discussed until the morning hour expired.

House.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Minn.), the Senate joint resolution allowing the settlers on the late Sioux reservation in Minnesota to the first of March, 1871, to purchase the land on which they are now located, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Griswold offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the Internal Revenue law so to place the manufacture of brick on the free list, and to exempt from revenue tax persons engaged in quarrying blue stone.

Mr. Hinton offered a bill for a decided reduction in the rate of taxation on the distillation of brandy exclusively from grapes, peaches, and apples.

Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all papers relating to the Piegian massacre in Missouri.

Mr. Stevenson (Ohio) objected.

Mr. Ingersoll—I would like to know what tribe the gentleman is referring to.

Mr. Stevenson—I objected because the gentleman assumes that there has been a massacre.

Mr. Ingersoll—I think I have a right to assume.

Mr. Stevenson—Then I have a right to object.

The bill reported in the morning hour yesterday by Mr. Ingersoll for grant of lands for a railroad from St. James, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark., came to the floor, and after various amendments was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the building of communication with foreign countries. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Cox presented the petitions of citizens of Saratoga county, N. Y., for the discontinuance of the income tax.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the building of military and postal railway from Washington to New York.

The bill having been read at length, Mr. Wood inquired of Mr. Ingersoll whether he proposed to put upon its passage now, without discussion, a bill that had occupied half an hour in the reading.

Mr. Ingersoll inquired of the Speaker whether, if the bill were not disposed of to-day, it would not go over and continue to be the business of the morning hour until finally disposed of?

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Kerr remarked that Mr. Winchester, who represented the committee, was absent on account of sickness, and that the bill was of no importance to the House.

Mr. Ingersoll said that he had not been aware either of the illness or absence of Mr. Winchester.

Mr. Cox inquired whether the principle of incorporating amendments was to be maintained.

Mr. Ingersoll said that it was on the principle of selecting men of capacity and integrity to discharge public trust.

Mr. Cox inquired whether they were from New York or from all along the line.

Mr. Ingersoll replied that he was not from any particular locality. He had no objection to a reasonable amount of debate, but the subject had been discussed last Congress, and a bill substantially the same had been passed by the House.

Mr. Kerr hoped the bill would be allowed to go over to the next morning hour, on Tuesday. It was a burlesque on legislation to undertake to pass such a bill after an hour's discussion. It involved many of the most important questions touching the powers of the Government, and it would be monstrous to rush it through.

Mr. Ingersoll submitted that he was not disposed to rush anything through, nor would it be a burlesque on legislation to do so. The same power

proposed to be exercised by Congress in this bill had been exercised before.

Mr. Swann—Never.

Mr. Kerr—There is no case in the history of the Government that has passed the passage of this bill.

Mr. Ingersoll—There is a difference of opinion on that point.

Mr. Kerr—There is no analogy to this bill in any law ever enacted by Congress and I propose to give it to the House if I get an opportunity.

Mr. Swann—I appeal to the gentleman to give us an opportunity to be heard, and to fix some day for the consideration of the bill, when we on this side of the House can present our views, which, I think, will satisfy the House that this bill proposes establishing a most important principle, in upsetting the whole internal improvement system of the country that has grown up under State supervision and by means of private capital.

The Speaker remarked that that objection defeated the arrangement.

Mr. Allison asked the Speaker for his opinion as to whether, if the bill were made the special order for the 29th of March, it would be reached before July.

The Speaker remarked that his opinion was not worth more than that of any experienced member.

Mr. Scofield proposed that the discussion should go on during the morning hour, and then the House would be adjourned.

The Speaker remarked that the bill was now in the morning hour, and must so continue till the end of the session, unless the House ordered otherwise or disposed of.

Mr. Ingersoll said he was disposed to be as liberal as the House would permit him to be in the condition of the public business. He was willing to have the bill made a special order, when the bill could be discussed to any length the House desired, and when amendments could be offered and voted on. He asked the Speaker to state the condition of the pending special order.

The Speaker stated that after the morning hour to-day the bill for the reorganization of the army was a special order; next was the special order on the two bills reported from the select committee on the causes of the decay of American commerce.

On the 22d of March, the bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah was the special order against all other intervening rules and orders. The other special order was a bill for the purpose, to motion by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and of Appropriations to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ingersoll proposed that this bill should be made the special order for the 22d of March, independent of the right of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means or of Appropriations to move to go into committee.

Mr. Allison said he should object to that, because it would interfere with the tariff and tax bills.

Mr. Tilden said he would be recommitted, and that the committee report the names of all the incorporators whose names were inserted without their consent.

Mr. Ingersoll declined to yield for that motion. The assumption was not warranted by the facts.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that the bill was not unlike other bills that passed the House, and that if it were discussed from now till July there could not be much additional light thrown on it. The House should not to waste an hour of it, and get it out of the way as soon as possible.

Mr. Ingersoll—Very well. I am ready for that.

Mr. Swann—I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. Scofield told Mr. Ingersoll—Go ahead and make your speech.

Mr. Ingersoll—I am willing that the gentleman from Maryland should offer his